

FROM THE LONDON (K.) STATESMAN.

HON. JAMES R. CLAY.

The issue of the recent congressional election in this district indicates some valuable lessons, which partisan leaders and editors would do well to ponder and remember. It argues for the people an intelligence, a firmness of purpose, and a discrimination between right and wrong not accorded them by demagogues and rascals. Temporary excitement and appeals to the lower passions of men may for a time warp the judgment and lead astray the popular mind. But there is in the great heart of the masses an instinctive sense of justice and a perception of right which, on the return of the sober second thought, never fails to correct past errors and to visit on the heads of designing leaders a just condemnation. The wild delirium of passion and prejudice may for a time blind the masses to great truths, but the storm must soon pass, and calm reason will eventually resume her sway.

This contest has been one between great principles sustained by a national party and the unconstitutional measures of a personal party. In behalf of the one, the sober judgment, the intelligence and patriotism of the people have been addressed in calm, dispassionate argument. To advance the other, the most humiliating appeals to passion, partisan animosities, and personal sympathies have been relied upon. Upon our side the people have been called upon to sustain the constitution, the tribunals of the land, and the laws. Upon the other, they have been besought to uphold the exponent of a crushed faction out of pure compassion, and out of regard to old political associations.

Personal detraction, malignant abuse, and unlimited vilification excited for the object a sympathy rather than prejudice. It has been so in this case. No man ever contended in the political arena with such violent personal assaults, and for less cause, than Hon. James R. Clay. The vocabulary of abuse has been exhausted against him. But, sustained by conscious rectitude of purpose, and a firm conviction that the position he had taken and the course he pursued was that which would redound to the high interests of his country, he has gone before the people, and, bidding defiance to the calumnies, has submitted his course to the honest masses. Their verdict has been one of emphatic approbation, and he stands to-day so high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens that the yells of party hounds will not again reach his ears. As in the dark hour of adversity he despised their malignant abuse, neither he nor his friends can in this hour of his proud vindication respond to their persistent detraction. He has sought no place or office for office sake. But, obedient to the call of the people, he has seized their standard and borne it to victory despite the bitter opposition of personal foes. Regarding an election by the people an endorsement of his course by his fellow-citizens, and a verdict of well done from the hearts of those with whom he has acted, and with whose interests he is identified, he declined high office, and came before the honest masses for preferment. The people have thrown around him a mantle of love, and raised before him an eagle of protection, from which the shafts of calumny must henceforth rebound upon his slanders. This vindication has been complete, his honor great, but nobly he won his laurels, and worthy has he proven himself of the proud position.

GEN. JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.

DUNSMITH, LA., July 25, 1857.

As a misunderstanding seems to exist in regard to certain bequests of my lamented and venerated friend, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and particularly as to the character of the box presented to him by the city of New York, and now to be awarded to the most gallant of the sons of that great State, I trust it will not be deemed obtrusive in me to attempt to vindicate the truth of history by the statement of certain facts within my knowledge.

The box referred to is not a stuff box, but a massive gold box, designed to convey to the illustrious tenant of the Hermitage the complimentary vote of the freedom of the city of New York, and was intrusted to the hands of my late friend, Mr. David C. Colden, of that city, who was the bearer of introductory letters from myself, then a cadet at West Point.

There are, moreover, the service of plate presented to the old hero by the ladies of Charleston, and the picture representing the gallant Pontiac slaying the glorious stars and stripes in defiance of a Mexican mob.

Feeling an especial interest in the appreciation of these valued and valuable relics, early in the last year I wrote to Senator Sill, requesting him to call the attention of my lamented friend, Senator Butler, to the fact that they were awaiting the action of the State of South Carolina; and the latter replied: "Just at the close of our legislature I brought to the view of Governor Adams the clause of Gen. Jackson's will to which my attention had been called by Mr. Sill. Some proceeding will be instituted to carry into effect the honorable bequest of the General. He manifested a paternal spirit to his native state, well worthy of commendation. It will be difficult, however, to carry into effect the clause of the will referred to."

E. G. W. BUTLER.

From the St. Paul Advertiser, Aug. 1.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Two hundred troops at Fort Bigely, and half that number at Ripley, would amply protect the frontier. The mere presence of one hundred and forty men at the Sioux agency, under Major Sherman, including his famous battery, has proved effectual not only in reclaiming the wavering allegiance of the discontented bands, and expelling the evil spirits who originated the recent troubles, but, with the firm policy pursued by Superintendent Cullen in withholding their annuities till the murderers are delivered up, has made them the willing instruments of the government in executing the terrible punishment incurred by the marauders under Inkpaduta. Little Crow has gone after these fellows with a party of braves, and has promised to exterminate them. The policy of this measure on the part of the government is extremely doubtful. Disguised by whatever pretext, it is looked upon by the Indians as a confession of weakness. They believe that the government troops are afraid of Inkpaduta.

Letter-writers from the agency, however, have mistaken the blustering demeanor of the Indians for a hostile disposition. There has been no such disposition. There has been, indeed, under the provocation of irritating exhortations, an ostentation of arms, and a parade of force. But the Indians have a trick of theatrical display. They mean nothing—least of all a general outbreak. When Maj. Sherman, upon the refusal of the disaffected Indians to deliver up the fellow who stabbed a soldier, sent a messenger to their camp on the east side of the river to warn all those who did not want to fight to remove to the other side of the stream, and desire those who did to remain, they retired, every mother's son of them, to the peaceable side of Jordan. The Indian who committed the assault on the soldier was finally taken and placed under guard.

Rev. Mr. Breck, of the Leech Lake Mission, is in town. In the opinion of those best acquainted with the significance of the threats or intimations of drunken Chippewas, Mr. Breck has somewhat exaggerated the cause of alarm which induced him to leave the country. His immediate Indian neighbors were in the highest degree friendly.

But living upon a tract of land ceded by the tribe, and partially improved by appropriations from their funds, some drunken fellows endeavored to establish their law of community of property over the premises of the mission, and to make Mr. Breck divide his chattels with them. They killed a calf belonging to him, blasted after his dwelling, talked saucy, &c. Well, it was after payment, and they were drunk. Every trader has passed through the same ordeal hundreds of times. Mr. Breck would have been perfectly safe from their depredations if his holy calling had not prevented him from knocking them down.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, August 9, 1857.

The new developments in the affairs of Mrs. Cunningham promise to add to the revelations of that dark and terrible night when Dr. Harvey Burdell was killed in cold blood on the floor of his own office. Her attempt to secure her third as the widow of Dr. Burdell, and to hold, as guardian, the balance of the estate, both real and personal, show that the woman is capable of any plan, and does not want instruments to aid in their consummation. But the new transactions will serve to relieve Mr. Eckel of the foul and bloody participation in that murder, and to introduce new and other parties as the representatives of Dr. Burdell at the mock marriage, the purchase of the instruments of death, and the murder itself. It is now believed that Dr. Burdell was killed at about 8 o'clock in the evening; that, as appeared on the trial, all the gentlemen boarders and lodgers were away; that the doctor did not enter his house at 11 o'clock at night, as was sworn to on the trial, but that some one, robed in his hat and cloak, with his cane, did enter, to blind the people and complete the bloody scene; and that all this time Burdell lay, a livid and bloody corpse, on the floor of his office. It is understood that the authorities have got a clue to this transaction, and that soon some startling and terrible revelations will be made.

The tone of the New York bar and the medical profession are high in this city—as much so as in any city in the world. But we have a large class of sycophants in the law, and quacks in medicine, ready for any dirty act or job that may turn up. These sycophants are a case for Mr. Cunningham's with the scent of a vulture when a carcass rots. When Mrs. Cunningham was on trial for her life she had able counsel; when she sued as the widow of Harvey Burdell for her rights, she presented a *prima facie* case, but when she stood at the bar stood up for her, in the courts, but when she was caught in her hold, had scheme these high-minded men left her to her folly and punishment. But medical men, so called, are willing to be advertised as her "medical advisers," to give "medical opinions" that she had really been confined, and that the alms-house baby was really her own blessed babe, even after Dr. Chl had exposed the plot and Dr. Catlin had turned State's evidence!

Quite an interesting question is now agitating the religious world—and that is, can a democrat, a voter for and a supporter of President Buchanan, be a Christian and a member of a church in good and regular standing? In one place, at least, the question has been decided in the negative, and quite a good man, and a deacon, has been excommunicated on the sole ground that he voted for James Buchanan, and thought the Nebraska act a just and constitutional measure! I think it served the deacon right for being found in such company. The fanatics who, under the form of church government, undertake to rule the consciences of men—blend church and State—dread damnation round the hand on all they choose to call the foes of the Lord—are not the men whom democrats should be found with; and the democrats have always issued the men against such "lords over the heritage of God," as men unfit for their calling, wolves in sheep's clothing, who these but do not feed the flock. A national man, who fears God, reveres his name and will accept none, in that "synagogue of Satan," called by what name it may be, where the slave of politics is given for the Word of the Lord, the stone of foundation for the bread of faith, and the readings of the scriptural orators for the solemnities of Zion, and third-rate editors from a black-republican newspaper for the words of the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who like the fodder that such shepherds give can stand up to the rack.

Some time ago in the city of Rochester there resided a man of some standing and position. He was wrapt in the midst of a political excitement that then agitated the church into a fanatical brotherhood. There he remained some time, run down morally; was called before the church, expelled therefrom, and sent back into the world. But the world's people held a public meeting and voted that, as this fanatical body of men had taken a member from them, damaged him, and sent him back in a worse condition than they found him, they would not receive him again till he was sent back to them in as good a moral and social condition as he was in when taken from them.

The grasping, tyrannical, and unconstitutional spirit of the black-republican party is seen wherever they have the power to act. Under all their *alias*, from President Jefferson's time to President Buchanan, their success has been marked by some atrociously unconstitutional measure designed to benefit the few and damage the many. When our black-republican legislature resolved to trample down the rights of New York city, one would have supposed that they would have passed laws that the mass would regard as constitutional, though they might be considered oppressive, and burdensome, and intolerant. In a country like ours there can be no apology for treading up so close to the line that divides the constitutional from the unconstitutional that a microscope in the hands of the bar and bench can hardly tell whether the law is over the line or not. A wide berth, so that no one need doubt that the act was within the scope of the legislative body, though the law itself might be hated, would have been acquiesced in quietly, but with a resolution to wipe out the offense when the opportunity presented. But not so. True to the instincts of the foes of the democracy, those black republicans resolve to rule New York, to do it in the most offensive way, and to press up so close to the line that even the high court of appeals have to say that in spirit the law is unconstitutional, though the letter of the constitution may bear out the great statute. So do these men ever, and so have they done; so will they when they can grasp the power!

No man has been found to take the place of Mr. Draper on the police commission. Nearly six hundred ballots have been cast. It is now rumored that Gov. King has come to the resolution to call an extraordinary session of the legislature, and amend the law and end the contest.

MANHATTAN.

A VESSEL BOULD FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.—The Chicago Press of the 6th instant says: "Yesterday forenoon it was announced in the Board of Trade rooms that the British schooner *Madira*, Capt. Crang, had cleared for Liverpool from this port, and would sail in the afternoon. Accordingly, about four o'clock, the 'Pet,' which lay at the foot of Clark street, was surrounded by several hundred men, who had assembled, eager to see the first English vessel sail from our wharves direct for Liverpool.

"The little schooner was all trimmed 'ready for sea.' On the topmast dived in majesty the stars and stripes of our glorious Union, and at the stern streamed the British union-jack.

"On sailing down the river she was saluted by the crews of every vessel, and wherever there was standing-room on our wharves, on the tops of the warehouses, and on the bridges, were clusters of our citizens cheering and hurrahing in honor of the event. Meanwhile, the band alternately played 'Hail Columbia,' 'God save the Queen,' and 'Yankee Doodle.'

"The cargo of the *Madira* Pet consists of about four thousand cured hams, with which cargo she draws as much water as the canals between this port and Montreal will allow. On her passage down, however, she will take on a few staves in St. Clair river to fill up with.

"During the month of July eighty-three emigrant-carrying vessels, including seven steamers, arrived at New York, bringing 27,192 passengers—being 10,000 more than were landed here during the corresponding month of last year. Of this number 415 were first-class passengers. The remaining 27,177 were taken to the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, and were sent thence to different points of the country, but mostly to the West. Nearly one-half of the number of arrivals during the month were from the port of Liverpool.

There has just been fitted out at Atchison, Missouri, one of the largest of those caravans or "trains" by which the commerce between the States and the Great Salt Lake valley is carried. The train consists of seventy-three wagons, 876 oxen, and ninety men. It is laden with 140 tons of assorted merchandise, adapted to the Salt Lake trade. Some idea of the immense value of the goods carried by this train may possibly be had when we take the freight alone upon them from here to Salt Lake will exceed \$40,000. Similar trains are also fitting out at Weston, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Independence, &c.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Bayard Taylor, in his last letter to the Tribune, relates the following: "An anecdote which I heard in Sweden, and neglected to relate in its proper place, returns to me here. It was too good to be lost. Last summer an American, who was on a visit to St. Petersburg, happened to be walking in one of the narrow streets of the capital one muddy day, when he suddenly met the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two persons to pass and the street was deep in filth. Both stopped, and a moment's awkward pause ensued. Suddenly, the American, taking a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hand, and cried out, 'Crown or tail?' 'Crown!' guessed the Grand Duke. 'Your highness has won,' said the American, looking at the rouble, and stepping into the mud. His comeliness, in saving his dignity, while he acknowledged the Grand Duke's, brought him an invitation the next day to dine with the latter; but this is as usual a termination of such stories as a happy marriage is of a fashionable novel.

In the accounts of the rebellion of the native troops in British India it is stated that the mutineers found in the bank at Delhi called to the amount of \$50,000. It is hoped that the improbability of this statement—so large an amount of specie in a country bank—will not have the effect of discrediting the entire news. This month's return of the 137 banks in Massachusetts, out of Boston, shows a stock of specie averaging \$8,150 in each, or a little over a million of dollars, in cash; they have in circulation—the 137 together—sixteen millions in bills.

The following paragraph, from the Chicago Times, gives an idea of how harvesting is done at the West: "A friend of ours says that one day last week he went up to the top of a hill called Mt. Zion, six miles from Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and counted on the surrounding plain one hundred and sixty-four horse-power reaping machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were one thousand men, women, and boys following after, binding and shocking up the golden harvest. It was a sight worth seeing, to behold the grain falling and being gathered up at the rate of two hundred acres per hour!"

A recent meeting of the Historic Society at Boston, Dr. Loring read an interesting article on the coat of arms of the United States. The coat of arms of the United States, as exhibited on the vest, coat, and other articles of the great patriot, they were in excellent preservation. It was of scarlet velvet, with ruffled sleeves, and was used as a model for the coat of the statue of Warren. The vest was richly embroidered with lace and spangles, and the breeches are of olive ash plush.

By latest dates received at Boston from Halifax we learn that Captain Turner, of the schooner *Wasp*, at Halifax, on Labrador, reports another French man-of-war steamer on shore on the Labrador coast, (Point Beach.) The man-of-war previously reported on shore by Capt. Cameron. The vessel was named *Albatross*.

Our Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee exchanges complain almost constantly for the last three weeks. Much damage is said to have been done, particularly to the crops. The thrashing and cleaning of wheat have, in consequence, been suspended, and in some cases the grain has commenced to sprout.

A party of pedestrians reached the Tip Top House, Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on the 6th of August. They took the trail, and reached the summit of the mountain in less than two hours.

Four young ladies, two of them daughters of Mr. B. F. Soule, and the other two of Mr. Grant, were drowned at Waterville, Me., on Thursday, while bathing.

DIED.

On the morning of the 11th instant, JOHN T. TOWERS, in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral, to which the friends of the family are invited, will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, moving from his residence, on K street, between 8th and 9th streets, to Trinity church, on 3d street, where the funeral service will be performed.

PERSONS desiring copies of Colonel Forney's new paper, THE PRESS, can obtain them every evening before 6 o'clock, at Mr. De Camp's, on Pennsylvania avenue, near 4th street, or at Mr. Adams's, opposite the Post Office. Mr. De Camp receives monthly subscriptions.

RAILWAY CLASSICS, new and beautiful editions,

at fifty cents per volume, now ready.

Travelling Guide Book, by T. W. Higginson, and others.

Salmon, and the Whim-Wams and Opinions of Lamont, and others.

The above series, in course of publication, (which in typographical excellence are unsurpassed,) include all the popular works of Washington Irving, at less than half the original published price.

For sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY, bookbinders, near 9th street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—Those

who intend to pay their taxes of the ten per cent. discount, to be made in all the way to the 1st day of September, and who wish to avoid the delay incident to the crowd who usually are in waiting at this office during the last few days previous to the expiration of the time, can do so by calling for their bills at the office of

JAMES F. HALDAY, Collector.

Washington Insurance Company.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Capital, \$200,000. This company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Union avenue, over the Washington City Savings Bank.

Directors: Wm. F. Bayly, Samuel Bacon, Robert Farham, James F. Halday, Wm. Grant, Hudson Taylor, Wm. W. Galt, Francis Moun.

G. D. Hanson, Secretary. JAMES C. MCGUIRE, President.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing.

INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. R. A., &c.

DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, castles, and farm buildings. Office, Gothic, near Chippewa, Washington county, New York.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

Look to Your Interest.

NOW is the time to lay in your fuel for the winter, as we are prepared to sell WOOD and COAL cheaper than at any other season of the year.

Lately received large shipments of white, red, and gray ash COALS from the most approved mines in the country, carefully prepared for cooking ranges, stoves, grates, furnaces, &c.

Also, HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, of the most superior quality, cut and seasoned expressly for use.

DAILY EXPOSURE.

A large supply of CUMBERLAND COAL, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price.

Orders left with us will meet with prompt attention. Coal and wood delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cartage.

Coal kept under cover; 2,240 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed by a sworn weigher.

T. J. & W. M. GALT,

Office northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 847.

One square south Pennsylvania avenue.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

THE Engine is of about eighteen-horse power, and, although it has been in use two years, is as good as new. It is too large for the purposes to which it is now applied. A description of the engine is unnecessary, as persons who desire to purchase will inspect it for themselves. The Mowers, Eddy manufactured it, and it is a sufficient guarantee of its value. It may be seen at the Union office, where the terms will be made known.

July 24—4f

For Cape May.

Washington Branch Railroad—Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

PASSENGERS for this celebrated summer resort

are informed that a daily train will leave New Castle, leaving Washington at 8 a. m., and connecting at New Castle with the special steamer General McDougal on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on all alternate days with the elegant and swift New York steamers running between Philadelphia and New York via New Castle.

Tickets \$5.50, including carriage fare on the island. Children (under 12 years) and servants, \$4.00.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

EBBITT HOUSE.

F Street, between 12th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly

refitted and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the convenience of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26—

University of Nashville.

The Medical Department opens November 2; the

free preliminary course, October 5, 1857.

Apply to PAUL F. EYE, Dean.

The College Department, Western Military Institute, commences next September 7. It comprises a complete classical course, an elective course in engineering, in scientific and agricultural branches, and a preparatory school. Tuition, boarding, washing, fuel, \$100 per term of twenty weeks. Modern languages, &c., each \$10 per term.

June 26—

L. O. S. T.—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a

long white boat, with a black sail, was liberally rewarded by leaving at 4:30 Fifth street.

May 26—4f [Box.]

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—In the board of aides-majors,

on Monday last, Mr. Rigg, from the committee on finance, reported, without amendment, the bill from the common council making an appropriation for the relief of John H. Queen and others, officers of the army, and other corporation officers, who last year were nominated at different times by the mayor and rejected by the board of aides-majors. A long and animated discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Moore read a statement from Mr. Queen, the intended of the army, which stated that during his term he had expended \$8,120.98, while his predecessor had expended \$9,059.42, making a saving to the corporation of \$938.44, or more than his salary.

Finally the bill was passed. It makes an appropriation of \$800 for J. R. Queen, intended of the army; of \$461.64 for A. W. Miller, physician; of \$119.38 for George H. Fulmer, commissioner of the army; of \$615.55 for Thomas J. Bennett, commissioner of the Fifth ward; and of \$431.37 for J. W. Reynolds, police officer of the Third ward.

PILFERING IN OMNIBUSES—Numerous complaints have been made that pilfering is carried on quite extensively in the omnibuses that run between the Capitol gate and Georgetown. A gentleman informs us that a lady who recently visited this city, and who was stopping at his house, having occasion to go to Georgetown, took the omnibus. The lady wore a very costly lace shawl, and the day being warm she let it fall from her shoulders. On getting out of the omnibus she missed it, and, supposing that she had left it on her seat, she went back to look for it. Not finding it, she inquired of several ladies who occupied seats in her vicinity whether they had seen it, and received the answer that they had not. The shawl could not be found, and the lady returned without it, after taking down the number of the omnibus.

The next morning our informant called the driver of the omnibus, related to him the circumstances attending the loss of the article, and asked whether it had been found after the omnibus had reached its stopping-place. "No," said the driver, "I do not know where it is."

"A laugh the driver told him that those ladies had pilfered it," he said. "I have often ride in the omnibus," he stated, "for the purpose of getting things in this way."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—It is stated that on Sunday last, as a negro belonging to Dr. Anderson, of Bladensburg, was on his way home, he was stopped by two white men of genteel appearance, and asked whether he was going. The negro stated that he was going home to his master in Bladensburg, and that he had the day before sold a load of hay. The ruffians asked what he had done with his money. Not receiving satisfactory replies, they knocked down the negro, who, being a very stout, powerful fellow, proved too much for them, and they were finally glad to make off without the money.

THE CRIMINAL COURT YESTERDAY.—The criminal court has now been occupied thirteen days with the trial of the parties indicted for rioting on the day of the election in June last. The argument of the case before the jury was resumed yesterday by Mr. Scott for the defence. He spoke upward of five hours, occupying the entire sitting of the court. It is expected that the argument of the case for the defence will be continued to-day by Messrs. Bradley and Ellis.

THE TOURNAMENT.—A great many of the citizens of Washington are already at the different popular watering-places, and quite a large number have made arrangements to attend the tournament which takes place to-day and to-morrow at the Panquet White Sulphur Springs. From a private source we learn that the preparations made for a grand display on this occasion are of the most ample and liberal character.

JOHN T. TOWERS, ex-Mayor of Washington, (the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent,) died at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Palmer, about sixteen miles from Washington, yesterday morning. He had been ill for more than six weeks, and during that time was a severe sufferer. He was a public spirited and valuable citizen, and for many years was a leading member in the municipal council.

GUANO.—The price of Peruvian guano has advanced from \$57 to \$60 a ton. The guano assigned for this advance is "the limited supply in the country and the difficulty in getting it from the Chincha Islands, in consequence of the revolutionary movements in Peru." But it was too high before the "revolutionary movements," in consequence of its being a monopoly.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It is rumored that the water will be let into the Georgetown level of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to-day, and that boats will be able to make through trips on Thursday next.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF GRAIN AT ALEXANDRIA.—The freight trains of the Orange and Alexandria railroad discharged on Monday at Alexandria ten thousand bushels of grain.

JAMES W. BARGOTT has been presented with a handsome Mount Vernon walking-stick, as a testimonial of respect, by the police officers and the Auxiliary Guard. This is a suitable token of respect, in consideration of the fact that Mr. Baggott is a printer.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—On Monday night a young man named Edward Kelly, of Ogdensburg, New York, was accidentally drowned in Georgetown while stepping from one schooner to another.

PEACHES.—A few have made their appearance in our markets, but of inferior quality. Twenty-five cents a dozen is the price of them.

THOMAS C. DODD has been appointed police magistrate for the fourth district, in the place of John H. Goddard, whose admission to membership in the Board of Aldermen rendered him ineligible for the post.

THE HEAVY RAINS.—It is estimated that the damage done to the bridges, gutters, and sewers of the city by the recent hard rains will not be less than ten thousand dollars.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

FROM Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8:30 a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

At 9 a. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick City.

Express at 4:30 p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7 a. m., and at 4:30 p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington.

At 4:15 and 9:15 a. m., and at 3 and 5:15 p. m.

On Sunday at 4:15 a. m., and 5:15 p. m.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

HORN TOOKES Diversions of Purley, new edition,

1 vol., London, 1857. \$3.

Natural History of Bolls, Bolls, and Bolls, by Vasey, 1 vol., London, 1857. 12 engravings. \$2.25.

Twining's Cyclopaedia Bibliographica, London, 1857. \$12.

Universal Dictionary of the English, French, Italian, and German Languages, 1 vol., London, 1857. \$2.50.

Griffith's Artillerist's Manual, 7th edition, London, 1857. \$2.50.

FRANK TAYLOR.

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on PENN-

sylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street. It fronts 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 30-foot alley.

Particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to

14th street, opposite Treasury Department.

June 26—4f

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Last session there were 620 students in the two departments.

Apply to J. H. JOHNSON, Superintendent.